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OF THE CYCLORAMA OF THE
BATTLE OF ATLANTA
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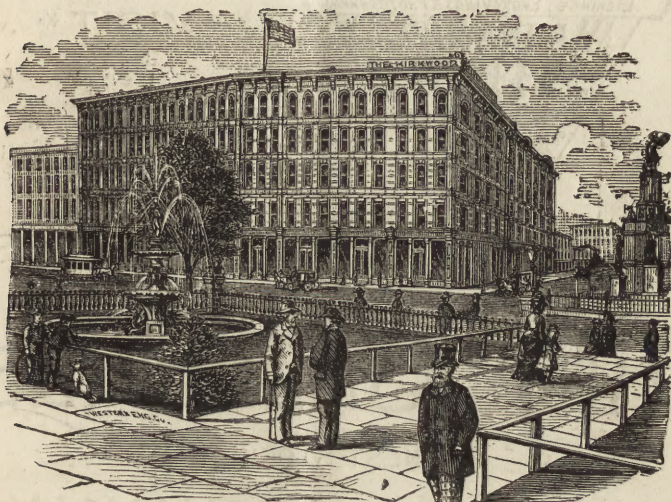
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UNDER

Generals Sherman, McPherson, Logan, Thomas and Schofield

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CONFEDERATES UNDER

Gens. Hood, Hardee, Cheatham and Wheeler

---

A Resume of Situations Shown in the Panora-  
ma with Map of Diagram.

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# BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

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## THE PICTURE AND THE PAINTERS.

ATLANTA, July 22d, 1864, is an unsurpassed subject for a battle panorama, although it presents many difficulties, which were successfully overcome by the method of my studio and its staff.

The American Panorama Company's "Missionary Ridge," on exhibition in Chicago, was the initial painting from my panorama studio. The corps of artists who painted it, strengthened by the addition of a number of appreciated European artists, have executed the admirable panorama of "Atlanta."

A thorough inspection of the best panoramas as painted for exhibition in Europe, led me to select Prof. August Lohr, of Munich, and F. W. Heine, of Dresden, to take charge of my panorama studio in Milwaukee. Prof. Lohr is to-day in the prime of life. By birth an Austrian; in art a "Munich man;" he possesses power and breadth of color, while in the tender treatment of sky and distance there is a reflex of his thoughtful mind. Prof. Lohr painted the landscape of the panorama of the battles of Weissenberg, St. Privat, Mars La Tour, and Sedan, which rank as the most excellent in Europe. In every way his equal is his co-worker and life-time friend, Prof. F. W. Heine, the battle painter, upon whom the important work of composition and the labor attending the same devolves. These gentlemen work in concert, although each is independent of the other. Prof. Heine, born at Leipsic, was educated at the academies of Leipsic and Weimar, in the campaign with the Prussian army in the Austrian war of 1866, attracting attention for both his personal courage and artistic ability. Throughout the Franco-Prussian war Prof. Heine braved danger to be present with his sketch book, witnessing the siege of Paris and the coronation of the emperor at Versailles. His "Triumphal Entry of King Albert into Dresden at the Head of His Troops," a colossal painting, adorns the council chamber of the city hall of his native



city. For the Duke of Brunswick he painted four mammoth battle pieces, representing heroic deeds of Brunswick artillery, infantry and cavalry, in the war with France.

The artists of the staff are: Bernhard Schneider, Wilhelm Schroeter, and Franz Biberstein, landscape painters; Herr Zuckotinsky, Th. Breidwiser, Franz Rohrbeck, Herman Michalowski, and Johannes Schultz, figure painters; Richard Lorenz and Georg Peter, animal painters.

These gentlemen represent the best schools of German art, each being a master of some special branch, forming a combination of remarkable power and excellence, capable of appreciating the determination that work from my studio shall be of unquestioned merit.

From the historical facts in the panorama of "Atlanta," I have had, as in "Missionary Ridge," the advantage of the sketch and note books as well as photographs and knowledge of my friend, Mr. Theo. R. Davis, who is known to all veterans of the war as the campaign artist of Harper's Weekly. Official papers and government maps were placed at our disposal. The Federal and Confederate officers who have contributed their aid, embrace nearly every principal commander now living who took part in the scene, and I do not hesitate to say that the panorama of the "Battle of Atlanta" will take rank as one of the great historical pictures of the world.

The battlefield is to-day the site of Atlanta's picturesque suburban town of Edgewood, where not a single structure is standing which existed in 1864. Roads and landmarks are obliterated and changed to such an extent that citizens of both Edgewood and Atlanta were astonished to find that their brethren of the North were in possession of facts that enabled them to clearly define every circumstance of the battlefield. Officers of the Confederate army, appreciating our desire to make "Atlanta" a historical painting, have taken special pains to verify statements concerning their positions.

Profs. Lohr and Heine, and other artists of their staff, accompanied by Mr. Davis, made an exhaustive reconnoissance of the battlefield during the summer of 1885. Studies were painted in oils of the landscape features and characteristics of the vicinity. The collection of uniforms, arms and equipments at present in my studio is, I believe, unequaled as a representative exhibit of the arms and raiment of soldiers of both armies.

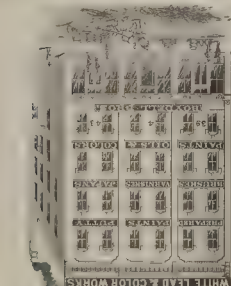
I may be pardoned for expressing the pride I feel in the work of my own studio, but I deem it proper to say here that both the panoramas of "Missionary Ridge" and "Atlanta" are unquestionably superior in every particular to any panoramas now on exhibition in this country.

WILLIAM WEHNER.

Milwaukee Studio, Feb. 15, 1887.



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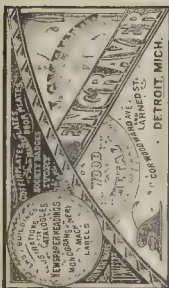
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# BATTLE OF ATLANTA.

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## EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.

The spectator on the platform, stands above the railroad track, and between the two lines of earth-works. The rifle-pits eastward, toward Stone Mountain, were built by the Union troops on the 21st of July. The Confederates built the fortifications westward, beyond which is Atlanta. Before dawn on the 22nd of July the Confederates abandoned their lines near this point. The Union troops took possession, and held them until they were driven out by a massed attack, made at 4 p. m. by Hood's old corps under General Cheatham. Two batteries were lost with the works. General Logan learned of the disaster while far to the left, upon the hill to the southeast. Being with General Dodge, who was not then heavily engaged, General Logan ordered the brigade of General Mersey, belonging to the 16th Corps, to hasten to aid the 15th Corps. General Logan also ordered Colonel Martin to instantly return with his regiments on the double quick from his position near the 16th Corps to his own line which had been broken.

In the panorama, Colonel Mersey's brigade together with the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Corps, are charging the Confederates near the brick-house, north of the railroad. General Logan is rushing forward to push the attack. At this point, Captain DeGres, bare-headed, follows him; Captain L. B. Mitchell is next; Lt.-Col. J. S. Wilson follows, then Captains Wheeler and Pratt, Captain Moore and Lt.-Col. Yorke. Captain Hoover, mounted on a dark-brown horse, has been to the escort to order them to convey prisoners to the rear. In the ambulance is the wounded General Force. The much respected surgeon, Col. E. D. Kittoe, is near the ambulance and mounted on a silver-tailed horse. Captain Hickenlooper, Chief of Artillery, Army of the Tennessee, is to the right, pointing with gloved hand directions to Maj. Maurice, Chief of Artillery of 15th Corps. Northward is the Hurt house, near which General Sherman made headquarters throughout the battle. The batteries

near this point were used to shell the Confederates near the brick-house, and to destroy the horses of DeGres's battery. Hascall's division, of the 23d Corps, is near the batteries, westward from which the line of the 4th Corps, General Howard, is marked by the battery smoke. West of the 4th Corps is the 20th Corps, General Hooker, and far away beyond the prominent building within the Confederate lines, northward from Atlanta, is the 14th Corps, under General Palmer. Beyond these corps, which comprised the army of the Cumberland, is a double mountain—Big and Little Kenesaw, Pine Mountain and Lost Mountain. Marietta is south of these mountains and beyond the Chattahoochee river, which at this point runs southwesterly. The Union Troops on the hill are the men of the 1st Division, 15th Corps, which is attacking the left of Clayton's division, which marched out of Atlanta over the ground north of the Augusta railroad.

The location of the battle of July 20th—Peach Tree Creek—is between the spectator and Kenesaw Mountain, and six miles north of Atlanta, which is due west from the spectator, who will see a prominent building—the City Hall—near which General Sheridan afterward made his headquarters.

The spires of three churches and other buildings are visible. The building over the railroad track is the rolling mill. By aid of a glass a group of horse-men are seen. This is General Cheatham and staff. General Hood and staff are a little south of this point. The railroad depot is seen to the north and west of the rolling mill. The battle ground of July 28—Ezra Church—lies to the east of Atlanta, in line beyond the depot, as seen from the platform. The brick-house in the foreground shows an unfinished structure standing in a grove of trees, which, as well as the house, bear marks of shells. The mounted officer behind the attacking line of troops is Captain Jones, of General Dodge's staff. The officer, whose horse is falling from a bullet wound, is Colonel Mersey, who commanded the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 16th Army Corps, which was deployed on the right or north of the railroad in this order: 12th Illinois, left on railroad; 81st of Ohio, center; 66th Illinois, on the right. The 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division, 15th Corps, commanded by Col. Wells S. Jones, participated in this attack.

The railroad eastward shows the commencement of the destruction of that road, which was eventually continued from Atlanta to the sea. The great cloud of dust indicates the movement of the vast train of wagons coming up from Roswell and turning from Decatur toward the protecting cover of the army, Stone Mountain, a large mound of granite, 14 miles distant. Decatur lies nearly east of the spectator and cannot be seen.

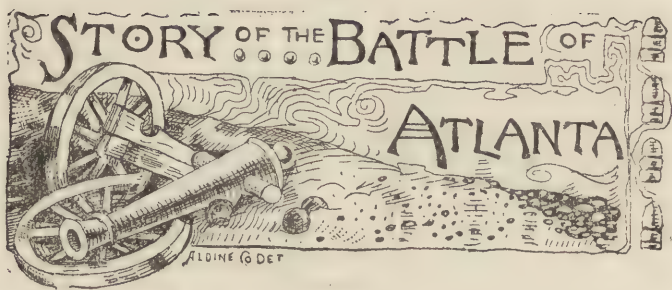
The scene in the foreground, to the south of the spectator and railroad, shows the movement and attack of the 1st Brigade,



2d Division, 15th Corps, under the immediate command of the gallant Col. James S. Martin. Gen. Morgan L. Smith, commander of the 15th Corps, and Gen. J. A. J. Lightburn, then in command of the 2d Division, 15th Corps; Col. Willard Warner, of General Sherman's staff; Captains Fred. Whitehead and Frank Gillette, of General Logan's staff, are also portrayed. The left section of Battery A, 1st Illinois, is seen in the hands of the Confederates; the centre and right sections having been removed to the Atlanta works after its capture. These four guns were re-captured at Jonesboro, in August.

The building south is the old tannery. The battery on the hill beyond is Cheeney's battery, in action. Part of General Harrow's 4th Division of the 15th Corps, are seen charging to regain their lines. The prominent ground to the south is Bald Hill, captured and held by General Leggett's division of the 17th Corps. Gen. J. C. Brown's Confederate division is seen attacking in line of battle on the hillside, which is held by Leggett's division. The battle smoke hangs over the left flank, where for hours the conflict was continuous and desperate. The commands and location are clearly designated upon the diagram. The first attack fell upon General Dodge's 16th Corps, a portion of which can be seen upon the hill to the southeast. The attack was not, however, maintained, as was the case with the assault upon the 17th Corps, where the troops fought from both sides of the works, and the battle lasted until after night-fall.

The diagram will explain in detail what is here given in outline, while the catalogue will be found a valuable work for reference.



—JULY 22ND, 1864.—



THE battle of Atlanta, on July 22nd, 1864, practically culminated the Atlanta campaign, and assured the fall of that city, although the actual evacuation by the rebels did not take place until September 3rd, following. The preceding movements by Sherman's Grand Army, consisted of a series of brilliant strategic manoeuvres, from Chattanooga, Tenn., southward through northern Georgia, which the rebel commander, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, skillfully met and warded off without taking the risk of battle. The rebel government at Richmond grew impatient at Johnston's Fabian tactics, and on July 17th, removed that consummate strategist and put Lt.-Gen. J. B. Hood in his place, with the temporary rank of General, and with orders to fight Sherman and resist his advance at all hazards. The rashness of this policy was quickly demonstrated.

The change of commanders and tactics took place after Sherman had got most of his army across the Chattahoochee river, which passes Atlanta in a south-westerly direction about ten miles to the north. Sherman was immediately aware of the change and appreciated what it involved. Three days after it, on the 20th, Hood made a desperate attack on the Army of the Cumberland, which formed a portion of Sherman's left, at Peach Tree Hill, about six miles, north of the City, the only result of which was a repulse with fearful loss. The national forces had mean-while, as the accompanying map indicates, swung around the city from a point about four miles south-west of it, where the right rested on the south fork of Utoy Creek, to a point about





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two miles directly east, enclosing the place in an irregular but unbroken semi-circle. The rebel lines enclosed the city all



around, extended parallel to Sherman's right for the full length of the latter, and thence turned southward, protecting the railroads running southward. A similar extension of the rebel left appears on the south-east of the city.

The 21st July was spent by the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio in advancing and intrenching skirmish lines as close as possible to the enemy's fortifications. McPherson made firm the connection with Schofield's left by Logan's (Fifteenth) corps, and directed Blair to carry the high, bald hill half a mile south of the railroad, forming the southern extremity of the line occu-

pied by Cleburne's rebel division the night before. The assault was made by Force's brigade of Leggett's division, supported on the right by Gresham's division, now commanded by General Giles A. Smith, General Gresham having been wounded in the advance of the preceding day. Force advanced under cover of the hill itself, which, being steepest near the base, protected the attacking line from the enemy's fire at first. Soon, however, he came into the open, and dashed forward at the barricade before him. The intrenchment was a slight one, but Cleburne's men fought with their usual bravery, and were only driven out after a sharp combat, and with a loss on our side of 250 killed and wounded. The hill was at once intrenched, though subjected to an inflading fire from the enemy's fire north of the position, where their line was still intact. The intense heat was such that three staff officers in Force's brigade alone were prostrated by it, and sunstroke added considerably to the list of casualties. But the hill was strongly fortified by its captors, with traverses to protect the guns, and its value was tested next day. From its summit Atlanta lay in full view, with the large rolling mill just inside the city defences, and within range of Leggett's guns.

Both of Hood's flanks were now insecure, and he prepared to retire from the Peachtree line during the night. Colonel Prestman, his chief engineer, had reported that the works on the north side of the city were badly located, and selected a more advanced line on higher ground. The new line was staked off during the 21st, and intrenched during the night by portions of Cheatham's and Stewart's corps and the Georgia troops under Smith. It began at the former line, where the Cross Keys road entered the city, thence ran north about three-quarters of a mile, then west to the Chattanooga Railroad. A similar advanced line was run southward in front of McPherson's left flank.

Hood determined to withdraw into these works all of his army except Hardee's corps of four divisions, and to send this by a long detour to make an attack upon the extreme flank and rear of McPherson's Army of the Tennessee, expecting to follow up any success it might gain, by marching out with Cheatham's corps upon Schofield, and hoping thus to roll up Sherman's army from the south.

His original orders contemplated a movement by the McDonough road, some four or five miles south-east, and then toward Decatur; but Blair's corps with its right at Leggett's hill had both its two divisions intrenched along the McDonough road, with the left refused so as to face the south. This made a change of orders necessary, and Hardee, withdrawing in the night from his line, two and a half miles north of Atlanta, marched through the city by a road west of Entrench-



ment Creek, which he crossed at Cobb's Mills, then turned north-east towards Decatur till his head of column was within two and a half miles of that place. It was now a little after daybreak, and he waited for his troops to close up and form, facing the north-west. Wheeler's cavalry passed the line and prepared to operate still further to the east. The column had met with the usual delays of night marches. Cleburne's division had left the front of McPherson's works, which it was now to assault in rear, and had fallen in behind Hardee's other divisions in Atlanta about one o'clock. The cavalry moving through the column in the darkness had made further annoyance and delay; but, considering that the head of column had marched some fifteen miles, they had made good speed. Beginning on the left, the divisions were in the following order, viz.: Maney, Cleburne, Walker and Bate. After a short rest, the order to advance was given, and the Confederate divisions entered the densely wooded country that lay between them and the National lines, moving at right angles to the road they were leaving.

#### THE MORNING OF THE 22ND.

Meanwhile, with the breaking day, Sherman's camps were astir, and it was soon found that the entrenchments in front of Schofield and Thomas were abandoned. A general advance was ordered. Schofield's head of column, which Sherman accompanied, came in full view of the town at the Howard House. The fortifications of Atlanta were on the opposite hills, just across the deep valley in which was Lewis' Mill, and the works were thick with men shovelling and digging as if for life, their skirmishers holding the line of Clear Creek, which flows northward. Sherman rode forward to reconnoitre, till his escort drew the fire of the batteries. There was some ostentation in the way the men on the fortifications worked, but no one suspected what ruse it might cover. A few batteries were soon in position, and as they opened the enemy vanished behind the works and the siege began. Our skirmishers pushed back the lines before them as far as possible, and trenches were begun on every commanding knoll, soon making a connected line from Thomas' right flank to the works held by McPherson since the day before. The extreme right of the army now rested near the railway, and the work of rebuilding the great bridge over the Chattahoochee was already progressing.

McPherson had also been ordered to close in on Atlanta, when it was found that the enemy had withdrawn from the front; but Blair's corps was only separated from the city forts by a single valley with its creek (a branch of Entrenchment Creek) flowing south. To make room for Logan he transferred G. A. Smith's division to his extreme left, leaving Leggett in position as before. Logan's corps was advanced till Gen. Chas.

R. Wood's division connected with Schofield's corps, General Morgan L. Smith's division was in the centre, and General Harrow's division, in which was the fifteenth Michigan infantry, on the left, connecting with Blair. Dodge's (Sixteenth) Corps had been in reserve since July 20th, but had moved forward on the preceeding evening. Fuller's division bivouacked about a mile east of Leggett's division of the Seventeenth Corps, on the high ground between the branches of Sugar Creek, a tributary of South River. Sweeny's division of this corps was near the line of the Augusta Railway, due north from Fuller's and McPherson's headquarters were with it. The supply trains and field hospitals of the Army of the Tennessee were in the interval between the Sixteenth Corps and the front lines, except a part of the train which was at Decatur, guarded by Sprague's brigade of Fuller's division.



About noon on the 22nd, both divisions of Dodge's corps were moving under orders toward Blair's left flank, when they were attacked by Walker's and Bate's divisions of Hardee's corps. Dodge's men were marching by the flank, right in front, and so, fortunately, had only to halt and face to be in line of battle. McPherson, who had just left General Sherman at the Howard House, met Logan and Blair near the railroad, halfway between their line and Dodge, and they were together when the continued musketry fire from the Sixteenth Corps, told that a heavy force of the enemy was in the rear. The corps com-



manders galloped to their commands, and McPherson hastened to Dodge, first directing Blair to send two regiments to cover the trains and hospitals. To reach the divisions of Fuller and Sweeny, the Confederates had to advance over some open fields, where the well-sustained musketry fire upon them was terribly destructive. Fuller's division, which was on the right sustained the first brunt of the attack, and repulsed it; but it was renewed with great determination. The Fourteenth Ohio and Welker's batteries were put in position, and the unflagging fire of the two divisions made it impossible for Walker and Bate to force their way across the field.

#### McPHERSON'S DEATH.

McPherson, near Fuller's right, had ordered the trains out of the interval, and had received several messages from Blair, informing him that his flank was also engaged. He had also sent to Logan for his reserve brigade (Wangelin's) to fill the gap between the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, when, satisfied that Dodge could hold his ground, he started at speed to reach Blair's line by the road which till that moment had been clear. He had hardly gone a hundred yards when he ran full into the skirmish line of Cleburne advancing through the gap. They called to him to surrender, but raising his hat as if to a salute, he wheeled to gallop away, when a volley was fired and he fell mortally wounded. His staff had been scattered carrying orders, and he was alone with an orderly, who was also shot and captured; but a wounded soldier near by managed to get away and gave information of the great loss the army had sustained. In a few moments the shifting tide of the battle had withdrawn the enemy a little, and the general's body was recovered before it was yet cold. Fuller, hearing the firing advancing beyond his right, had sent to the Sixty-fourth Illinois to cover that flank. This regiment was armed with the Henry repeating rifles and made so hot a fire that Cleburne's skirmishers were checked with considerable loss, a flag and some forty men being captured. Upon the prisoners were found McPherson's equipments, together with a despatch to him from Sherman detailing the plans for the day, which there had not yet been time to send to the Confederate commanders. Following this advance, Colonel Strong of McPherson's staff had been able to secure and carry off the remains of his beloved chief.

The advance of Hardee's left came out in full view of Atlanta, and lapped a little over the front of Blair's left wing. The form of the works enabled Smith's division to repel the enemy there without trouble; but as the rest of Cleburne's and Maney's divisions moved forward into the open rear, the courage of the troops became their destruction, for they were soon surrounded, and many were killed and some captured. There was no time to change front except by facing about, and

this the rest of Smith's division did, leaping over their breast-works and fighting from the other side. The enemy's advanced pressed on till it reached the foot of the bald hill and commenced the ascent to attack Leggett over the very ground Force's brigade had assaulted the day before. This division, too, was obliged to fight from the reverse of its intrenchments, but determined to hold the hill at all hazards. Force's adjutant, Captain Walker, fell, shot through the thigh, and Force, leaning over to support his friend, received a ball through the head, though by almost a miracle it passed below the brain and was not fatal.

All this was not the work of a moment, for the ground was a thicket along most of the line of the enemy's advance, and even the squads of men broken from their ranks, fought their way slowly to the rear, making Hardee pay dearly for all the ground he gained. Logan's reinforcement arrived, and pushing forward towards Dodge's right, assisted in covering a change of front for Blair's left, which was now able to pivot on the bald hill, and gradually, by stubborn fighting, to form a new line, which by the aid of Wangelin's brigade was almost continuous with Dodge's, and was on defensible ground.

#### LOGAN TO THE FRONT.

On hearing of McPherson's death, Sherman ordered Logan, the senior corps commander, to assume command of the Army of the Tennessee, by an encouraging message full of confidence in that general and his troops. As he heard, however, that Sprague's brigade in Decatur was also attacked by Wheeler's cavalry, he ordered Schofield to send a brigade to cover the army trains behind Pea Vine Creek and to assist Sprague, and two others to cover the left flank of Dodge's corps on the railroad. Reilly's brigade of Cox's division was detailed for the former duty, and the Division Commanders with Cameron's and Barter's Brigades and the Fifteenth Indiana Artillery, was sent on the direct Decatur road to report to Logan. As they passed out to the flank, Dodge asked for one of the brigades in his line, as another attack was imminent, and Barter's was sent him, while Cameron's was taken to commanding ground within a mile and a half of Decatur and intrenched. Sprague was soon hard pressed in Decatur, but Reilly going to his assistance, Wheeler was repulsed and the extreme flank in that direction was made secure. M. L. Smith succeeded Logan in command of the Fifteenth Corps, and Brigadier-General Lightburn took temporary command of Smith's division.

Hood himself was in a salient of the Atlanta fortification from an early hour in the morning, and when the advance of Hardee's left reached the flank of Blair's corps, they came in full view, across an open valley. He watched their progress till, about three o'clock, they had driven back Blair's left so far that



they were attacking the bald hill from the south. Then he ordered Cheatham to advance with his corps against the hill and the line of the Fifteenth Corps north of it, and Smith with the Georgia troops to attack the lines of Schofield now held only by Hascall's division and Byrd's brigade of Cox's.

In the advance of Logan's corps early in the morning, Colonel Jones (Fifty-third Ohio) with two regiments of M. L. Smith's division, had been pushed well forward and occupied the top of a hill half a mile in front of the rest of the corps, having with them two guns from Battery A, First Illinois Artillery. The advance of Cheatham's corps soon out-flanked this force, but Col. Jones withdrew it in good order to the principal line. At this point the railway passes through a deep cut near which was a large house so situated as to mask the approach of the enemy and cover his advance along the railway. Jones asked leave to burn the house, but failed to get it—a mistake which was, in part at least, the cause of the break in the line which occurred there a little later.

Leggett's division had just repelled the attack from its rear, fighting from the front of their own breastworks, when Cheatham's attack came, forcing the men to leap back to the other side and again fight toward their proper front. The advantage of the ground enabled Blair to hold on the hill by desperate fighting, but part of Logan's (Fifteenth) corps north of it, being on lower ground and taken in reverse by the enemy's cannonade from the edge of the wood where McPherson had been killed, broke, and were swept back to the railroad, where they formed along it as a new line. This happened as follows: Jones, temporarily commanding Lightburn's brigade, had for a time driven back the onslaught upon his front, and the rest of the division in the second line had their attention directed to the rear where Hardee's fire was beginning to reach them. Cheatham pushed forward Manigault's brigade to the house in front of Jones, occupying it and firing from its windows, while the greater part of the same command, massing under cover of the house, rushed through the railway cut, turning the flank of Jones and forcing his men to fall back in disorder, though not till they had spiked the guns of the Illinois battery. The second line of the division gave way under this front and rear attack, and here it was that DeGres's battery of 20-pr. Parrotts was also taken.

Wood's division of the Fifteenth Corps hung on by its right to Schofield's position, but a great gap in the line was opened in the centre of the corps. Sherman himself, from near the Howard House, had this part of the field in full view, and immediately ordered Schofield to mass his artillery there and open upon the enemy's flank as they were crowding to the east. This was done, the smooth guns firing spherical case-shot rapidly, and Cockerell's battery of 3-inch ordnance rifles double-shooting

with canister; those admirable little guns proving as useful in a close encounter of this sort as they were in longer range. The advance of Cheatham was checked with terrible carnage, and the Fifteenth Corps rallying and making a counter-charge, the enemy were driven back pell-mell, the lost guns, excepting two, were retaken and the entrenchments reoccupied. As Hardee and Cheatham were operating on the sides of a right angle, they were personally miles apart, and their attack could not be made simultaneous. This had fortunately enabled Blair to repel the assaults in front and rear alternately, and in the lull of the strife when Cleburne and Money were forming for other efforts, his men succeeded in making a light line of breastworks, connecting the bald hill with Dodge, and the corps of the latter covered its front in a similar way,

#### THE BATTLE WON.

The crisis of the battle was now passed, and though the Confederate generals led their men to the attack repeatedly, they only increased their loss without seriously imperiling the position of the Army of the Tennessee. Schofield's men in single rank easily repulsed the efforts of Smith's Georgia troops north of the Howard House, and though Thomas, in obedience to Sherman's orders, felt of the works along the front of the Army of the Cumberland, Stewart's corps, in the elaborately prepared fortifications of the city, was able to show a front which he did not think it wise to assault.

As night fell upon the field, Hardee withdrew his right wing, making a half wheel to the rear, to the ridge between Sugar Creek and Entrenchment Creek, by which he kept his left in practical connection with the salient of the Atlanta fortifications and intrenched in a tenable position. This would no doubt have made the point d'appui from which Hood would have extended his lines southward to cover the Macon Railroad had Sherman continued to operate by our left flank.

The pressing importance of increasing the gap broken in the Augusta Railroad, in view of the warnings Sherman had received from Washington to expect the enemy to be reinforced by that route, had made him send Garrard with the cavalry eastward to Covington, to burn bridges and destroy the railroad track. This Garrard did handsomely, but his absence from the left flank of the army had enabled Hardee to approach without warning, and gave the attack the momentary advantage which resulted from his sudden appearance in rear of the Seventeenth Corps. It was an attack of four divisions upon four, in the first instance, with enormous odds of an attack in the rear. In the midst of the melee resulting from this, Cheatham's assault came again in rear of part of Blair's troops, adding overwhelming odds in numbers to the disadvantage of position. To have repulsed the enemy from the key-points under such circumstances,



and to have reformed on the interval between Blair and Dodge so as to present what proved an impregnable front there, must be held to have proven fighting qualities in the troops which have been rarely equalled, and a cool-headed readiness in commanding officers from the General-in-Chief downward, which combine to make an invincible army.

The results are in themselves a significant comment on Hood's new tactics of aggression. The total loss in the National army was 3,521 killed, wounded and missing, with ten pieces of artillery. DeGres's battery, which for a time was in the enemy's hands, was retaken by the counter-charge of the Fifteenth Corps. The other guns lost were Murray's "regular battery, which was captured while marching in the road in rear of Blair's Corps at the first attack, and two guns of battery A, First Illinois, which had been in Gen. Morgan L. Smith's division in the advance line in front of Logan's corps, but were taken and dragged off when the line afterward broke.

Of the enemy, 1,000 dead were delivered to their flag of truce in front of one division of Blair's corps, 422 were buried in front of Logan's corps, and Blair estimated the number in front of his other division as many as those delivered under the flag, making a total of 3,200. Reducing by half the numbers that were estimated, and there would be at least 2,500 killed. Two thousand Confederate prisoners were taken, of whom half were wounded. With these data, no ingenuity of figuring can reduce the the enemy's total loss below the ten thousand at which Logan put it.

# Roster of the Army of Tennessee

JULY 1864.

Major-General Wm. T. SHERMAN, Commanding.

*Staff*—Capt. L. M. Dayton, A. A. G., Capt. T. G. Baylor, Ord. Officer, Lt. Col. Chas. Ewing, A. I. G., Capt. J. C. Audenried, A. D. C., Capt. O. M. Poe, Eng., Capt. J. C. McCoy, A. D. C., Brig. Gen'l W. F. Barry, Chf. Art'y, Col. Willard Warner, Ins. Gen'l, Col. E. D. Kittoe, Med. Dir.

*Staff*—Lt. Marshall Capt. Merritt, Capt. J. C. McCoy.

Major-General JAMES B. McPHERSON.

*Staff*—Lt. Col. W. T. Clark, A. A. G., Lt. Col. W. E. Strong, A. I. G., Capt. Andrew Hickenlooper, Chf Art'y, Cap't D. H. Gile, A. D. C., Capt. Buhl, Chf Ord., Maj. L. S. Willard, A. D. C., Capt. Reece, Chf Eng., Capt. G. E. Steel, A. D. C., Col. Boucher, M. D., Lt. Col. Wilson, Dr. Duncan, Capt. K. Knox, Com. of Musters, Capt. Howard, Signal Corps, Col. Conklin, Q. M.

Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN.

*Staff*—Major R. R. Towne, A. A. G., Maj. John R. Hotelling, Chf Staff, Maj. Thos. D. Maurice, Chf Art'y, Capt. John S. Hoover, A. D. C., Capt. H. N. Wheeler, A. D. C., Maj. John M. Woodworth, Med. Ins., Capt. Fred. Whitehead, A. D. C., Maj. E. O. F. Roller, Med. D'r, Capt. F. C. Gillette, A. D. C., Capt. W. B. Pratt, A. D. C., G. A. Cloberman, Chf Eng., Lt. Col. Chas. E. Morton, Maj. L. York, Com. of Musters, Col. James S. Wilson, Capt. W. H. Barlow, Capt. L. B. Mitchell, Ord. Officer.

Major-General G. M. DODGE, Com'ding 16th Army Corps.

*Staff*—Major J. W. Barnes, A. A. G., Capt. Ed. Jonas, A. D. C., Maj. W. H. Rose, Chf Art'y, Capt. Geo. E. Ford, A. D. C., Capt. H. L. Burnham, Prov. Mar., Lt. Geo. Ticehonor, A. D. C., Lt. N. R. Park, Ord. Officer, Col. J. J. Philips, A. D. C., Maj. Norman Gay, Med. Director, Lt. Col. D. F. Tiedman, Chf Eng., Capt. J. K. Wing, A. C. M., Capt. Thos. C. Fullerton, A. A. G., Capt. C. C. Carpenter, C. S., Capt. W. H. Chamberlain, A. C. M., Capt. Wm. Kossett, Eng.

Major-General F. P. BLAIR, Commanding the 17th Corps.

*Seventeenth Corps*—Lt. Col. A. J. Alexander, A. A. G., Capt. Rowland Cox, A. I. G., Capt. A. G. Bean, A. S. M., Lt. Col. E. M. Joel, Chf Q. M., Capt. J. H. Wils, C. S. Capt. W. C. Ide, Com. of Musters, Maj. J. H. Bamber, Med. Director, Maj. John F. Chase, Chf Art'y, Cap. W. J. Murray, Ord. Officer.

**Formation of the Army of the Tennessee at the time of the Panorama.**

Major-General JOHN A. LOGAN, Commanding

15th Corps—Brig. Gen'l Morgan L. Smith; 16th Corps—Major-General G. M. Dodge; 17th Corps—Major General F. P. Blair.

## FIFTEENTH CORPS.

### FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General CHAS. R. WOODS.

*First Brigade*—Col. Milo Smith. *Second Brigade*—Col. James A. Williamson. *Third Brigade*—Col. Hugo. Wangeling, Bat'y F 2d Mo., 4th Ohio Bat'y.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. A. J. LIGHTBURN.

*First Brigade*—Col. James S. Martin. *Second Brigade*—Col. Wells S. Jones, Bat'y A 1st Ill., Bat'y H 1st Ill.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN E. SMITH.

*First Brigade*—Col. James J. Alexander. *Second Brigade*—Col. Green B. Raun. *Third Brigade*—Col. B. D. Dean

This division was not in the fight, being along the line of communications.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General WM. HARROW.

*First Brigade*—Col. Reub Williams. *Second Brigade*—Col. G. C. Walcott. *Third Brigade*—Col. John M. Oliver, 1st Iowa Bat'y.

## SIXTEENTH CORPS.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General THOS. W. SWEENEY.

*First Brigade*—Col. Elliott W. Rice. *Second Brigade*—Col. Aug. Mersay (*Third Brigade*—Brigadier-General Wm. Vanderveer at Rome, Ga.)



#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. FULLER.

*First Brigade*—Col. Jos. Morrill. *Second Brigade*—Col. John W. Sprague.  
*Third Brigade*—Col. W. T. C. Grower, 14th Ohio Bat'y.

#### SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

First and Second Divisions on the Mississippi River.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General M. D. LEGGETT.

*First Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l M. F. Force, 1st. Col. Geo. E. Bryant, 2d. *Second Brigade*—Lt. Col. F. G. Wiles. *Third Brigade*—Col. Adam G. Molloy, Bat'y D 1st Ill., 3rd Ohio Bat'y, 8th Mich. Bat'y.

#### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General GILES A. SMITH.

*First Brigade*—Col. B. F. Potts. *Third Brigade*—Col. Wm. Hall.

#### TWENTY-THIRD CORPS OF THE ARMY OF THE OHIO.

Major-General JOHN M. SCOFIELD.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General MILO HASKELL.

*First Brigade*—Col. J. A. Cooper. *Second Brigade*—Col. Wm. E. Hobson.  
*Third Brigade*—Col. Silas A. Strickland.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. D. FOX.

*First Brigade*—Col. J. W. Reible. *Second Brigade*—Col. Cameron. *Third Brigade*—Col. Barter.

### Roster of the Army of the Tennessee

#### FIFTEENTH CORPS.

##### FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General C. R. WOODS.

*First Brigade*—Col. Milo Smith, 26th Iowa. Lt. Col. T. G. Ferriby, 75th Ohio. Col. W. B. Woods, 30th Iowa. Lt. Col. A. Roberts, 27th Mo., Maj. D. O'Connor. *Second Brigade*—Col. J. A. Williamson, 4th Iowa, Lt. Col. S. D. Nichols, 9th Iowa. Maj. Geo. Granger, 25th Iowa, Col. Geo. A. Starr, 31st Iowa, Col. W. Smyth. *Third Brigade*—Col. Hugo Wangelin, 12th Mo. Maj. F. F. Ledergerber, 17th Mo., Lt. Col. F. Romer, 29th Mo., Lt. Col. Jos. S. Gage, 31st Mo., Maj. Fred. Jaensch, 32d Mo. Maj. A. J. Sealy.

##### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. A. J. LIGHTBURN.

*First Brigade*—Col. James S. Martin, 6th Mo., Lt. Col. Delos Van Dusen, 8th Mo., Capt. Henry Mill\*, 55th Ill., Capt. J. H. Shaw, 111th Ill.,—116th Ill., Capt. J. S. Windsor, 127th Ill., Lt. Col. Frank S. Curtis, 57th Ohio, Lt. Col. S. R. Mott. *Second Brigade*—Col. Wells S. Jones, 30th Ohio, Col. Thos. Jones, 37th Ohio, Capt. Carl Moritz, 47th Ohio, Maj. T. F. Taylor, 53d Ohio;—54th Ohio, Maj. J. F. Moon, 83rd Ind. Capt. Ben. North.

\*Absent on vet. furlough.

##### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN E. SMITH.

[Guarding Communications.]

*First Brigade*—Col. James J. Alexander; 59th Ind., Lt. Col. Jeff. V. Scott; 48th Ind., Lt. Col. Edward J. Wood; 63rd Ill., Col. J. B. Kown; 18th Mo., Lt. Col. C. H. Jackson; 4th Minn., Maj. Jas. C. Edson. *Second Brigade*—Col. Green B. Raum; 17th Iowa, Col. Clark B. Weaver; 10th Mo., Col. Francis C. Demling; 58th Ill., Col. John P. Hall; 80th Ohio, Lt. Col. Pro. Nathan. *Third Brigade*—Col. B. D. Dean; 26th Mo., Lt. Col. James F. Fall; 93rd Ill., Lt. Col. Mich. C. Boswell; 10th Iowa, Lt. Col. Paris P. Henderson; 5th Iowa, Lt. Col. Jabez Bamburg.

##### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General WM. HARROW.

*First Brigade*—Col. Reub Williams; 12 Ind. Lt. Col. James Goodnow; \*100th Ind., Lt. Col. A. Heart; 26th Ill., Capt. Ira Bloomfield; 90th Ill., Major Flynn. *Second Brigade*—Col. Charles C. Walcutt; 40th Ill., Capt. T. F. Galvin; 46th Ill., Maj. Heath—Capt. J. N. Alexander; 103rd Ill., Capt. F. C. Post; 6th Iowa, Capt. W. H. Clemer; 97th Ind., Lt. Col. A. G. Cavius. *Third Brigade*—Col. John M. Oliver; 48th Ill., Col. Lucian Greathouse, 2d; Maj. Edward Adams; 70th Ohio, Maj. W. B. Brown; 99th Ind., Col. Fowler; 15th Mich., Lt. Col. F. S. Hutchinson.

\*At Marietta

## SIXTEENTH CORPS.

### SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General THOS. T. SWEENEY.

*First Brigade*—Brig. Gen'l E. W. Rice; 7th Iowa, Lt. Col. J. C. Powell; 66th Ind., Maj. Thos. G. Morrison; 52d Ill., Lt. Col. E. Brown; 2d Iowa, Maj. G. M. Harriott. *Second Brigade*—Col. Albert Mersey; 9th Ill., J. G. Hughs; 12th Ill., Lt. Col. H. VanSillus; 66th Ill. Capt. W. Brought; 81st Ohio, Lt. Col. R. A. Adams [with 4th division]. *Third Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l W. Vandervere [at Rome, Ga.] 7th Ill., Lt. Col. H. Perrin; 50th Ill., Maj. W. Hanssa; 57th Ill., Lt. Col. F. J. Hurlburt; 59th Iowa, Lt. Col. James Ridgefield.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. FULLER.

*First Brigade*—Col. Joseph Morrill; 18th Mo., Lt. Col. C. Sheldon; 25th Ohio, Maj. J. S. Jenkins or Lt. Col. McDowell; 64th Ill., Lt. Col. W. W. Manning [Winchester rifles]. *Second Brigade*—Col. J. W. Sprague; 25th Wis., Col. M. Montgomery, 1st—Lt. Col. J. M. Rusk, 2d; 35th N. J., Col. J. J. Cladick; 45th Ohio, Col. Wager Swayne, 9th Ill. Mounted infantry. *Third Brigade*—Col. W. T. C. Grower, not up to be in battle 22d; 17th New York, Maj. J. B. Martin; 25th Ind., Lt. Col. J. Rhinlander; 32d Wis., Lt. Col. Ch. De Groot.

## SEVENTEENTH CORPS.

### THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General M. D. LEGGETT.

*First Brigade*—Brig. Gen. W. F. Force, 1st; Col. Geo. E. Bryant, 2d; 20th Ill., Lt. Col. D. Bradley; 30 Ill., Col. W. Shedd; 81st Ill., Lt. Col. R. W. Pearson; 45th Ill., Lt. Col. R. A. Sealy, [on Communications]; 16th Wis., Col. C. Fairchild; 12th Wis., Maj. J. Prouditt. *Second Brigade*—Col. G. F. Wiles; 20th Ohio, Lt. Col. J. C. Fry; 32d Ohio, J. J. Hibletts; 68th Ohio, Lt. Col. Geo. E. Wells, 78th Ohio. *Third Brigade*—Col. A. G. Malloy; 17th Wis., Lt. Col. Thos. McMahon; 14th Wis., 81st Ill., 95th Ill., Maj. Asa Worden.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

Brigadier-General GILES A. SMITH.

*First Brigade*—Col. B. F. Potts; 53rd Ind., Lt. Col. W. Jones; 32d Ohio, Col. W. M. Morris; 3d Iowa, Capt. Matthews of the 53rd Ind., 53rd Ill., Lt. Col. Mc Clannahan. *Third Brigade*—Col. Wm. Hall; 11th Iowa, Lt. Col. J. C. Abercrombie; 13th Iowa, Col. John Shane; 15th Iowa, Col. W. W. Belknap; 16th Iowa, Lt. Col. A. H. Sanders, Crooker's Iowa Brigade.

## Roster of Artillery.

On the 22d of July, the Artillery of the Army of the Tennessee was disposed as follows from right to left:

Bat'y F, 2d Mo., 4 guns; 4th Ohio, 6 guns, Capt. Geo. Frerlish, on the right of the Army of the Tennessee. Bat'y H, 1st Ill., Capt. Frank De Gress, 4 guns, front and right of the brickhouse north of the R. R. Bat'y A, 1st Ill., 6 guns, Lt. Ed. Smyth, on either side of R. R. Bat'y F, 1st Ill., 6 guns, 400 yards south of R. R. 1st Iowa, 4 guns, on Bald hill, 800 y'ds south of F. Bat'y. On the right of 17th corps and covering right flank, was D. Bat'y, 1st Ill., Capt. E. H. Cooper, 4 24 pd howitzer. Immediately left of this bat'y was 3d Ohio, Capt. W. S. Williams, 4 20 pd Parrotts, covering one of the large forts near Atlanta. Bat'y H, 1st Mich., Capt. M. D. Elliott, 6 guns; Bat'y F, 2d Ill., 4 guns, Lt. W. Meyer; Bat'y F, 2d U. S., Lt. A. M. Murray, attached to 16th corps, was stationed on extreme left to cover that flank. The 14th Ohio, S. M. Laird, and Bat'y H, 1st Mo., Lt. A. F. Blodgett; were in position with 16th corps.

The following is a complete roster. 15th O., Lt. Jas. Budinich; F, 2d Ill., Lt. W. Meyer; 1st Minn. Capt. C. G. Clayton; 10th O., Capt. F. Seamler; C, 1st Mo., Capt. L. Mathias; D, 1st Ill., Capt. E. H. Cooper; H, 1st Mich., Capt. M. D. Elliott; 3rd O., Capt. W. S. Williams; H, 1st Mo., Lt. A. F. Blodgett; C, 1st Mich., Lt. H. Shin; B, 1st Mich., Capt. S. M. Laird; F, 2d U. S., Lt. A. M. Murray; 4th O., Capt. Geo. Frerlish; F, 2d Wis., Capt. Louis Volkner; B, 1st Ill., Lt. Geo. Echte; A, 1st Ill., Lt. Ed. Smyth; H, 1st Ill., Cap. F. DeGress; 1st Iowa, F, 1st Ill., 6th Wis., Lt. F. Clark; 12th Wis., Capt. M. Zicerich.

## Roster of the Army of the Cumberland.

Major-General GEORGE H. THOMAS, Commanding.

### FOURTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General O. O. HOWARD.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Major-General D. S. STANLEY.

*First Brigade*—Col. E. M. Kirby. *Second Brigade*—Col. Jacob E. Taylor. *Third Brigade*—Col. Wm. Grose, Bat'y B, Pa., 5th Ind.



## SECOND DIVISION.

Major-General JOHN NEWTON.

*First Brigade*—Brigadier-General N. Kimball. *Second Brigade*—Col. E. Opdycke. *Third Brigade*—Col. L. Bradley, Bat'y G, 1st Mo., M, 1st Ill.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General T. J. WOOD.

*First Brigade*—Col. Wm. H. Gibson. *Second Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l W. B. Hazen. *Third Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l Sam. Beatty, Bat'y G, 1st Mo., Bridges Ill.

## FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General JOHN M. PALMER.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General R. W. JOHNSON.

*First Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l W. P. Carlin. *Second Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l John King. *Third Brigade*—Col. B. F. Scribner, Bat'y A, 1st Mich., C, 1st Ill.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JEFF. C. DAVIS.

*First Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l J. D. Morgan. *Second Brigade*—Col. John G. Mitchell. *Third Brigade*—Col. Caleb J. Dilworth, Bat'y I, 2d Ill., 2d Minn., 5th Wis.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. BAIRD.

*First Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l J. B. Turchin. *Second Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l Ferd. Vanderveer. *Third Brigade*—Col. Geo. P. Este, Art'y 7th and 19th Ind. Bat'y.

## TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.

Major-General JOSEPH HOOKER, Commanding.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Brigadier-General A. S. WILLIAMS.

*First Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l Joseph F. Knipe. *Second Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l Thos. Ruger. *Third Brigade*—Col. Jas. S. Robinson Art'y M & I, 1st. N. Y.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier-General JOHN W. GEARY.

*First Brigade*—Col. Chas. Candy. *Second Brigade*—Col. Patrick H. Jones. *Third Brigade*—Col. David Ireland, Bat'y E, Pa., 19th N. Y.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General WM. T. WARD.

*First Brigade*—Col. Ben. Harrison. *Second Brigade*—Col. John Coburn. *Third Brigade*—Col. James Wood, Jr., Bat. C, 1st O., I, 1st. Mich.

## CAVALRY.

General W. L. ELLIOTT, Commanding.

## FIRST DIVISION.

Colonel ED. M. MCCOOK.

*First Brigade*—Col. A. P. Campbell. *Second Brigade*—Col. O. H. LeGrange. *Third Brigade*—Col. L. D. Watkins, 18th Ind. Battery.

## SECOND DIVISION.

Brigadier General KENNER GARRARD.

*First Brigade*—Col. W. P. Sipes. *Second Brigade*—Col. R. H. Minty. *Third Brigade*—Col. A. O. Miller, Chicago Board of Trade Bat'y.

## ARMY OF THE OHIO.

## TWENTY-THIRD ARMY CORPS.

Major-General JOHN M. SCOFIELD, Commanding.

## SECOND DIVISION.

MILO S. HASCALL.

*First Brigade*—Col. J. A. Cooper. *Second Brigade*—Col. W. E. Hobson. *Third Brigade*—Col. Silas A. Strickland, 6th Mich. and 19th Ohio Bat'ys.

## THIRD DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. D. COX.

*First Brigade*—Col. Jas. W. Rielly. *Second Brigade*—Col. Dan. Cameron. *Third Brigade*—Col. R. F. Barter.

Cavalry Army of the Ohio—Major-General George Stoneman.

# THE REBEL FORCES.

*After the Battles of July 20th, 22d and 28th, considerable changes were made in Hood's Army. The following is the organization of the Army of the Tennessee, General John B. Hood, U. S. Army, Commanding, July 31, 1864:*

## HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieutenant-General WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

### CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General GEORGE MANEY.

*Maney's Brigade*—Col. George C. Porter. 1st and 27th Tenn., 4th Tenn., 6th and 9th Tenn., 19th Tenn., 50th Tenn. *Wright's Brigade*—Brig.-Gen'l J. C. Carter. 8th Tenn., 16th Tenn., 28th Tenn., 38th Tenn., 51st and 52d Tenn. *Strahl's Brigade*—4th and 5th Tenn., 24th Tenn., 31st Tenn., 33d Tenn., 41st Tenn. *Vaughan's Brigade*—Col. M. Magevney, Jr. 11th Tenn., 12th and 47th Tenn., 13th and 154th Tenn., 29th Tenn. *Gist's Brigade*—2d Battalion Georgia Sharpshooters, 8th Georgia Bat., 46th Ga., 65th Ga., 16th S. C., 24th S. C.

### CLEBURNE'S DIVISION.

Major-General P. R. CLEBURNE.

*Smith's Brigade*—4th Confed., 6th and 15th Tex., 7th Tex., 10th Tex., 17th and 18th Tex. dismounted Cav., 24th and 25th Tex. dismounted cav. *Lowrey's Brigade*—16th Ala., 33d Ala., 45th Ala., 3d and 5th Miss., 8th and 32d Miss. *Govan's Brigade*—1st and 15th Ark., 2d and 24th Ark., 5th and 13th Ark., 6th and 7th Ark., 8th and 19th Ark., 3d Confed. *Mercer's Brigade*—1st Ga., 51th Ga., 57th Ga., 63d Ga.

### BATE'S DIVISION.

Major-General WILLIAM B. BATE.

*Lewis' Brigade*—2d Ky., 4th Ky., 5th Ky., 6th Ky., 9th Ky. *Finley's Brigade*—1st and 3d Fla., 1st and 4th Fla., 6th Fla., 7th Fla. *Tyler's Brigade*—37th Ga., 4th Ga. Batt'n, 2d Tenn., 10th Tenn., 15th and 37th Tenn., 20th Tenn., 30th Tenn. *Jackson's Brigade*—25th Ga., 29th Ga., 30th Ga., 66th Ga., 1st Ga. Batt'n, 2d Ga., Batt'n.

Walker's Division was broken up after the battle of July 22d and distributed through the corps.

## HOOD'S CORPS.

Major-General B. F. CHEATHAM.

### ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General J. C. BROWN.

*Dea's Brigade*—19th Ala., 22d Ala., 25th Ala., 39th Ala., 50th Ala., 17th Battalion Sharpshooters. *Manigault's Brigade*—24th Ala., 28th Ala., 34th Ala., 10th S. C., 19th S. C. *Sharp's Brigade*—7th Miss., 9th Miss., 10th Miss., 41st Miss., 44th Miss., 9th Miss. Battalion Sharpshooters. *Brantley's Brigade*—24th and 27th Miss., 29th and 30th Miss., 34th Miss.

### STEVENSON'S DIVISION.

Major-General C. L. STEVENSON.

*Brown's Brigade*—3d Tenn., 18th Tenn., 26th Tenn., 32d Tenn., 45th Tennessee Regiment and 23d Battalion. *Cumming's Brigade*—2d Ga., 34th Ga., 36th Ga., 39th Ga., 58th Ga. *Reynolds' Brigade*—58th and 60th N. C., 54th Va., 63d Va. *Pettus' Brigade*—20th Ala., 23d Ala., 30th Ala., 31st Ala., 46th Ala.

General officers are named as in command July 22d.

### CLAYTON'S DIVISION.

Major-General H. D. CLAYTON.

*Stovall's Brigade*—Col. Abida Johnson; 1st, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d and 52d Georgia. *Gibson's Brigade*—Brig. Gen. R. L. Gibson; 1st, 4th, 13th, 16th, 19th, 20th and 30th Louisiana; 4th and 14th Louisiana Battalions. *Baker's Brigade*—Col. J. H. Higley; 37th, 40th, 43d and 54th Alabama. *Holtzclaw's Brigade*—Col. B. Jones; 18th, 32d, 58th, 36th and 39th Alabama.

## STEWART'S CORPS.

(Formerly Army of the Mississippi, under Lieut.-Gen. Polk.)

Major-General A. P. STEWART.

### LORING'S DIVISION.

Brigadier-General W. S. FEATHERSTON.

*Featherston's Brigade*—Col. R. Lowry; 1st, 3d, 23d, 31st, 33d and 4th Mississippi Regiments and Brown's 1st Battalion. *Adams' Brigade*—Brig.-Gen. John



Adams; 6th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 23d and 43d Mississippi. *Scott's Brigade*—Brig.-Gen. Thos. M. Scott; 27th, 35th, 49th, 55th and 57th Alabama and 12th Louisiana.

#### FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Major-General S. G. FRENCH.

*Ector's Brigade*—Col. W. H. Young; 29th and 39th North Carolina, 9th, 10th, 14th and 32d Texas, and Jaques' Battalion. *Cockrell's Brigade*—Col. E. Gates; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Missouri. *Sears' Brigade*—Col. W. S. Barry; 4th, 7th, 35th, 38th, 39th and 46th Mississippi.

#### WALTHALL'S DIVISION.

Major-General E. C. WALTHALL.

*Quarles' Brigade*—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Quarles; 1st Alabama, 42d, 46th, 48th, 49th, 53d and 55th Tennessee. *Reynolds' Brigade*—Brig.-Gen. D. H. Reynolds; 1st, 2d, 4th, 9th and 25th Arkansas. *Cantry's Brigade*—Col. E. A. O'Neal; 17th, 26th and 29th Alabama and 37th Mississippi.

### ARTILLERY.

Colonel ROBERT F. BECKHAM, Chief.

#### HARDEE'S CORPS.

Colonel MELANCTHON SMITH, Chief.

*Hoxton's Battalion*—Marion (Fla.) Light Art., Miss. Bat., Phelan's (Ala.) Bat., *Palmer's Battalion*—Ala. Bat., Ga. Bat., Ga. Bat. *Hotchkiss' Battalion*—Ala. Bat., Key's (Ark.) Bat., Warren (Miss.) Light Art. *Martin's Battalion*—Ferguson's (S. C.) Bat., Ga. Bat., Mo. Bat. *Cobb's Battalion*—Gracey's (Ky. Bat., Mebane's (Tenn.) Bat., Washington (La.) Light Art. (5th Co.).

#### LEE'S CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES H. HALLONQUIST, Chief.

*Eldridge's Battalion*—Eufaula' (Ala.) Art., La. Bat., Stanford's (Miss.) Bat. *Johnston's Battalion*—Cherokee (Ga.) Lt. Art., Stephens (Ga.) Lt. Art., Tenn. Bat., *Courtney's Battalion*—Confed. Bat., Garrity's (Ala.) Bat., Texas Bat. *Kolb's Battalion*—Barbour (Ala.) Art., Jefferson (Miss.) Art., Nottoway (Va. Art.

#### STEWART'S CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. WILLIAMS.

*Waddell's Battalion*—Ala. Bat., Ala. Bat., Barret's (Mo.) Bat. *Myrick's Battalion*—Cowan's (Miss.) Bat., Lookout (Tenn.) Art., Point Coupe (La.) Art. *Storrs' Battalion*—Brookhaven (Miss.) Art., Guibor's (Mo.) Bat., Ward's (Ala.) Bat. *Preston's Battalion*—Gid. Nelson's (Ala.) Art., Miss. Bat., Tarrant's (Ala.) Bat.

### CAVALRY CORPS.

*Wheeler's Corps*—Lieut.-Col. Felix H. Robertson; Ferrell's (Ga.) Bat. (1st section), Huwald's (Tenn.) Bat., Tenn. Bat., Tenn. Bat., Wiggins' (Ark.) Bat. *Jackson's Division*—Capt. John Waties; Clark (Mo.) Art., Columbus (Ga.) Lt. Art., Waites' (S. C.) Bat.

#### WHEELER'S CAVALRY CORPS.

Major-General JOSEPH WHEELER.

*Martin's Division*—Allen's brigade, Iverson's brigade; 10 regiments. *Kelly's Division*—Anderson's brigade, Dibrell's brigade, Hannon's brigade; 12 regiments. *Hume's Division*—Ashby's brigade, Harrison's brigade, Williams brigade; 13 regiments. *Jackson's Division*—Armstrong's brigade, Ross' brigade, Ferguson's brigade; 13 regiments. 7 batteries.

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